## WASHINGTON FE

The Alabama Claims and Fish's Reply to Granville.

The Quaker Gun Resolution in the Senate.

Prelinghuysen's Pitcons Appeal to Have That Blank Charge Drawn.

MYE ANNIHILATING THE "LIBERALS."

The House Passes a Resolution to Inquire Into the Sales.

BILL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Killing Supplementary Civil Rights on Time.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL

Hercules Cox Finds Pig Iron Too Much for Him.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

CONSOLIDATION IN THE ARMY. GENERAL ORDER REFORM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1872.

The Treaty-The Reply of Our Government-Consternation Among Claimants.

The answer to the note of Lord Granville, it is ow said, will be sent on Wednesday. The contents of the answer will not be made public, Mr. Charles Francis Adams having impressed on the State Department the necessity of keeping it a pro-found secret. This he regards as necessary to keep the public mind from being inflamed by newspaper reports. The answer will not vary much from what was indicated in the HERALD yesterday, and the reported offer to setttle the whole question for \$50,000,000 is likely to be acted on by found practicable. The possible failure of the treaty creates the utmost consternation among the

this city, as the famure at Geneva would be the failare of every part of the treaty.

Nye on the French Arms. The extreme political character of the proceedngs of the Senate was illustrated to-day in the dution introduced by Mr. Conkiling, instructing the President to communicate to the Senate the different Senators from different States. This was led primarily as a blow at Trumbull, but it was framed so as to include Sumner, Schurz, Logan, Fenton and Tipton. Trumbull wrought himguage of Senator Nye, "got mad." There was a little scene and some fun, and it was well that something happened to give life to the very large audiwhich had come to hear Nye, for his ech was a sad failure. Great as was the which assembled in the Senate the French arms question, this one fatriy eclipsed it, and, what is more, it was an administration The floor of the Senate was brilliant with legantly dressed ladies. Mrs. Grant was in the Gallery and the Secretaries of the Treasary, of War and of the Navy were also on hand. soth Mr. Nye and Mr. Frelinghuysen, who followed m, went over the beaten path, and the former was not even witty, though the latter was earnest. But the crowd, which had come to be amused by the Western humor of which Mr. Nye is sometimes over again. The only new point developed by the debate to-day was an indication that the administra-

Representative Lynch's Flank Movement

tion will resist any investigation into the sale of

arms on the ground that all the charges have been

with the French Arms. Mr. Lynch, of Maine, succeeded in flanking the Senate investigators, as well as the intermin-able debate, by a shrewd resolution, which passed the House without debate to-day, instructing the standing committee on the War Department expenditures to investigate the conduct of that De-Williams, of Ind.) convened his committee immediately on the House adjourning, and arranged to begin the investigation to-morrow. He was authorzed to request Senators Sumner and Schurz to committee such information as they may possess on the subject of these alleged Secretary Belknap and General Dyer have been summoned, and will appear to-morrow. There is considerable delight among the an effective stroke of policy. They declare they will investigate the whole matter before the Senate gets through talking about it.

The New York Custom House Investigation. Senators Fratt, Harlan and Casserly, members of the New York Custom House Investigating Com-mittee, met this morning, but there being no quorum adjourned till Monday next, unless sooner con-vened by the chairman. Senator Howe has nearly recovered from his illness and expects soon to re-sume his seat in the Senate. Senator Stewart is still absent from Washington. Senator Buckingham writes that he was able to leave his bed on Friday, and expects to reach here to-morrow. A meeting of the committee may possibly be called the examination of ex-Collector Murphy and Generals Babcock and Porter. The two last named, who were summoned to appear in New York, were released from doing so, and new subpœnas, therefore, will be issued for their attendance before the committee in this city.

ence Between Secretary Boutwell and Collector Arthur.

The following correspondence has just been

The following correspondence has just been promulgated;—

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 22, 1872.

SIR—It seems to me that a complete reorganization of the general order business cannot be made without some legislations. The committee of the Senate which is investigating the matter will, doubtless, make some recommendations on the subject. Without at present expressing an opinion upon at the points upon which legislation may be desirable, I suggest that is should be provided by law that, as a rule, no sucambing should discharge cargo under general order within less than two full business days after its arrival, exclusive of the day of entry; but if the agent of the steamship coinses to avail himself of the privilege granted by the law of 1854 to discharge immediately upon arrival, where that right is reserved in the bill of lading that course should be permitted, but only on condition that the steamship company should pay all of the expense caused to the importer by such action. The steamship companies now, as a matter of favor, reimburse to the merchants the general order charges for all goods sent to the warehouse within forty-eight hours after arrival. But the custom should be made a requirement of law, and the payment be made by the steamship company directly to the warehouse-ween, without reference to legislation. However, its sense to me that the following changes in the existing system may be properly made:—I propose to divide the water front of the city into districts, making four or more upon the North River and live upon the Least River, in New York, and to designate one warehouse of "class three" in each district to which all goods removed under general order from vessels landing within the district shall be sent. I propose to permit the several steamship companies to select any "class three" is each district in which the law of the continuous of the strict in which they continued to white all goods removed und

BECRETARY BOUTWELL'S REPLY.

TREABURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SCRETARY,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1279.

SIR-I laid your letter of the 23d inst. before the President, and I am authorized to say that he approves the main features of your plan for the storage of general order goods of the port of New York. The change about he made with as little delay as the nature of the case will permit.

For the reorganization of the case will permit.

For the reorganization of the general order business, political inducences and personal interests should be set aside. Having first made the right of the government secure, it is the Fresident's wish that the work shall be so arranged and conducted as to give the largest facilities to merchants with the least possible cost. The details of the organization must be left to your judgment. Very respectually.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

TO Hon. Chestre A. Arthur, Collector of Customs, New York.

Senator Caldwell and the Kansas Legislative

Inquiry:
The recent investigation into and report upon the

alleged corruption and bribery in the election of Senators Caldwell and Pomeroy by the Committee of the Kansas Legislature is attracting con-siderable attention here, and there has been much speculation as to the result of that inquiry. Some persons declare that that inquiry. Some persons declare that the Senate will take cognizance of the report of the legislative committee and authorize an investiga-tion looking to the expuision of the Senators from Kansas, while others assert that there is nothing in it, and that it will be shown to be a farce. Senator Caldwell, who is the one most flercely assaulted, seems perfectly at ease about the matter, and says that it is all done for buncombe; that it is a move to make capition to the facts attending his election, he says, when he was elected he received upon the first ballot 38 votes, ex-Governor Crawford 27, and Hon. Sidney Clarke 27. After the first ballot it became evident that Mr. Clarke could not be elected, and he was withdrawn, and upon the next ballot 87 votes were cast for him, 25 more than were needed for an election. He says Mr. Clarke was perfectly satisfied with his election till he refused to heed Clarke's application for a distribube justly due him on account of his strength, having gone for Caldwell after he was with-drawn. After Caldwell refused his request for the offices, he appealed to the latter to pay him the expenses he incurred in conducting his canvass for Senator. This Caldwell also refused, when he became angry and threatened trouble. Caldwell further says that, leaving Washington, Clarke re-Lawrence Standard, a democratic paper, and furnished them a list of names of men who he said had been bribed to vote for Caldwell in the Legislature for Senator. None tnem were members of the present Legislature except Senator Wood, of Dauphin county, who at once, upon seeing his name coupled with such ns, demanded an investigation. The investigation was had, and during its progress it was developed that the only bribery attempted was by Clarke himself, who was shown to have approached Senator Wood with an offer of \$3,000 for his vote. the investigation was going on the com mittee called upon the editors of the paper upon whose statements the inquiry was set on foot, to make good their allegations. They pointed to Clarke as their informant; but he denied having furnished the information, and they have said some severe things about him in consequence, reasserting that he was their authority. Thus the inquiry ended, with the charge of bribery, or attempted bribery, against Clarke himself. In relation to the report just made by the committee, he says he knows nothing about it, and can, there-fore, say nothing. He adds, however, "I have just received a telegram from one of the most promi-

nent members of the Legislature, who says that the report is malicious and unsustained by the testimony. I am anxious to see it, and fully ready to meet any and all charges it makes." Consolidation of the Staff Corps of the Army. Secretary Beiknap was before the House Commit-tee on Military Affairs to-day in relation to the proposed consolidation of the staff corps of the army. The Secretary was quite reserved on the subject, and pleaded the many important interests to be considered as a reason for preferring to take a thorough and especial look into the subject, and to submit a written report upon the interrogatories of the committee. Secretary Belknap is understood to favor some modification of the Prussian system of passing as many officers as possible through the various branches of the line and staff, and thus, to the largest extent, making the army at large the depository of the whole art of war and the science of staff administration. Any plan of this kind inand staff, so that an officer of cavairy, artillery or infantry would, at proper intervals, have his tour of duty in each of the staff corps, except the engi-

The proposed consolidation of the duties of the Quartermasters' and Pay Departments meet with general favor in the army, but as the paymasters are pre-eminently the political appointments of the service there will be much outside opposition to the consolidation. The officers of the Pay Department, whose military knowledge is confined to questions of rank as affecting pay, would have to be mustered out, as they could not be assigned to any duty such as a major in any other branch of the service has to perform. The total absorption of the Commissary Department in the Quartermaster's Department meets with some objection on the ground that, with duties, the higher officers of the department will have as many details as they can be safely trusted to perform, and that it would be better for the actual and possible wants of the service to retain the Commissary Department in a dimmished form, with a few officers to purchase subsistence stores and most of the supplies now purchased by the Quartermaster's Department and to store and care for such supplies until needed by

the Quartermaster's Department for the use of the

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections did not make their report in the Abbott case to-day, Senator Carpenter not being present to present the minority views, he having met with an accident by falling and spraining his leg.

Boudinet's Tobacco.

The House Committee on Judiciary have agreed to report a bili for the relief of Colonel Boudinot, whose tobacco factory was seized in the Indian Territory. They propose to refund the proceeds of such portion of his stock as has been sold by iederal officers, and restore all that has not been sold, amounting in the aggregate to \$10,000. The inter-Territory, but such jurisdiction was disputed by

Boudinot, on the ground that they were in conflict with the treaty supulations. The Appropriations. Five of the appropriation bills reported by the Committee on Appropriations have passed the House and five are pending. Two only remain to be acted upon-namely, the Sundry Civil bill and the River and Harbor bill—the latter being now in the hands of the Committee on Commerce for their

recommendations as to items. Recruiting Claims and the Surplus Fund. Early in the war a very large appropriation was made by Congress for collecting, drilling and organ-izing volunteers, and since the discontinuance of the Provost Marshal General's bureau all claims falling under that appropriation have been examined and settled by the Adjutant General. Four years ago all the remaining part of the appropriation, except some \$700,000 reserved to pay outstanding claims, was carried on to the surplus fund of the Treasury. Out of the \$700,000 some fifty clerks, employed in the investigation of claims for raising and subsisting volunteers, and in the examination of the record of applicants for pensions, bounties and back pay, have been paid, and the First Comptroller lately decided that the appropriation must all be conveyed into the Treasury, under the act of 1870, and on an appeal from the Secretary of War has reassirmed his decision. This leaves neither clerks to examine recruiting claims nor money to pay them, and as the investigation of pension and bounty claims will be much retarded by the enforced discharge of the

West Point and the Railroad.

The West Shore Hudson River Railroad.

The West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company, under an act of Congress, procured in 1867, granting the road the right of way across the public lands at West Point, is anxious to locate the road along the river front; but as such a location would be both inconvenient and damaging to the Multibe both inconvenient and damaging to the Military Academy the Secretary of War insists that the track shall either be carried around the public ags and quarters, or the point be traversed by a tunnel. Two commissions have been ap-pointed by the War Department since 1867, but no progress towards an agreement has been made, the company appearing to insist upon the adoption of the plans of its own engineers. Our Mercantile Policy on the Nie Grande-

Delay is Time Gained. The Secretary of the Treasury has had under conderation for two weeks the application of the Collector of Customs at Brownsville for instructions relative to the clearing of vessels for Mexican ports on the itio Grande in possession of the revolutionists, and is in no naste to give an answer. While awaiting instructions from Washington the Colector can clear no vessels for the revolutionary ports; and thus, while carrying out the spirit of the Treaty of Washington, pending the arbitration at Geneva, time is gained by this government for events in Mexico to shape themselves towards a

determination of the present condition of affairs.
Lights at Sen-A Wrecked Schooner. the report of Lieutenant Moore, commanding the revenue steamer Bronx, calling attention to the mportance of the rules prescribed by the department relative to the lights to be carried by vessels, and to the fact that many vessels are in the habit of allowing their lights to burn out before daylight. He also states that on Island, we passed a number of empty barrels, and among them the upper part of the cabin of a vessel, and in a locker therein he found the license of the stoop Caroline, of Crisneld. Nothing has been heard of her except this, and it may be that she was run down while navigating the bay without a

The New Philadelphia Collector.
The appointment of Mr. Seth J. Comly as Collector of the port at Philadelphia occasions little comment here, as he is of the old merchant class from which it was known the President would make his selection. So far as Pennsylvania politics is concerned it is not believed Mr. Comiy's appointment will be productive of beneficial results to the republican party, and the nomination is looked upon somewhat coldiy.

Indian Bureau Appointments. issioner Walker, of the Indian Bureau, was pefore the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs today in relation to the appropriations for the Indian service during the next fiscal year. The indications are that General Walker will get along beiter with Congress than his "Big Injun" predecessor. The Chicago Rebate Relief.

The delegation from Chicago in favor of the passage of the rebate bill opposed by the lumber interest had a conference with the Senate Committee on Finance to-day, and made a good impres sion by the force of the arguments presented.

## FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1872. Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of dairymen of New York remonstrating against the removal

steamship service between the United States and Cuba, and fuced it by request and without committing him

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the House bill pro-viding for additional Treasury agents, &c., at the Alaska tur-

moval of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, Montana.

By Mr. RELLOGG, (rep.) of La.—Appropriating \$100,000 for a Gustom House and Post Office at Shreverort, La.

By Mr. CONKLING—Directing the Postmaster General to contract with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company for the transportation of mails to Havana, Cuba, at least once a week for a period no; exceeding ten years, at \$3,000 per round trin.

uniess the same occurred prior to April II, lost, or subsequent to April II, lost.

Mr. Conkling offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate of the number of recommendations for appointments to or removals from office, so far as can be ascertained, made to the present administration by persons now Senators from the States of New York, Missouri, librarian and Nebraska respectively, giving such particulars as may be given in regard to such recommendations and in regard to the person whose appointment or removal was proposed, together with a statement of the number of cases in which action was taken in Accordance with such recommendations respectively, and of the number of such persons so appointed who have been removed; and also whether any Senators have solicited appointments or removals in any sense other than by transmitting part of the sumber of the character and qualifications on the sum of the way to the character and qualifications of the sum of the way to the sum of the

and if so, what Senators.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., moved to include South Carolina.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of Neb., moved to amend the resolution so as to include all the States, and said he had no doubt that the reply to it would be states, and said he had no doubt that the reply to it would be states, and said he had no doubt that the reply to it would be states and said he had no doubt that the reply to it would be states and said he had no doubt that the reply to it would be states and he had limited the resolution to the States and be said to had limited the resolution to the States and be said to have the Senators from those States had been pointed at in debate. He was willing to vote for a similar resolution applying to all the other States, but he preferred to have tais one pass unchanged, as he ucaired to get the information asked for as soon as possible.

Mr. Thron said the Senator (Mr. Conkling) seemed to favor partial investigations. A few days are he had offered a resolution directed against Messrs, summer and Schurz, and now he wanted to investigate the recommendations made by certain Senators. He (Tipton) hoped the resolution would be amended, and that no Senator would attempt to dodge a lair, manly, decent investigation.

Mr. Conkling said he had not named any Senator either now or in the resolution referred to by Mr. Thorn, although on that occasion Messrs. Summer and Schurz had chosen to assume that they were aimed at.

Mr. PEREY, (rep.) of Conn., said the Conkling resolution was manifestly unfair. Whatever might be the motive of the resolution is would clearly be unjust to the Senators referred to to publishing at the same time the recommendations made by other Senators, so that a fair commension might be made.

Mr. Sunner, (rep.) of Mass., called attention to the fact

made by other Senators, so that a fair commission might be made.

Mr. Suswer, (rep.) of Mass., called attention to the fact that two of the Squators referred to in the resolution—Mesars. Trumbuil and Schutz—had just taken their seats. Bondless the benator from New York (Mr. Conkling) had Indied to observe their absence, but it was worthy of nonce that an attempt had been made to press the reaction to a view behind their backs. He welcomed investigation of any look and every resolution proposing it would have his supplied to the seat of the

say that it was his own recommendations that he wanted to say.

SCHETE, (rep.) of Mo,—Mr. President, as I was absent when this resolution was offered, I sak to hear it read.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. Loodan, (rep.) of Ml., said he observed that this strange resolution included Hilbook, and to rar as it concerned himself he would cheerfully give some information in savance. He had recommended a great many persons, probably two hundred, certainly a great many more than had ever been appointed, (Laughter.) In fact he had recommended every decent man that had asked a recommendation, and he would do it again. (Laughter.) In fact he had recommended every decent man that had asked a recommendation, and he would do it again. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tautwill, (rep.) of Ill.—When this matter of recommendations to office was brought to the attention of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morion, I did not think proper to reply to his observations; and when he stated that he had seen a tabulated statement showing the number of recommendations made by me I thought it was a business very much beneath the Senate and heneath any Senator to be prowling about the departments trying to find out how many recommendations were made by me, or by any Senator, as if that had anything to do with the question then before the Senate. I shall make no opposition to this resolution; let us have the lawsingation and six for urriter.

Who go around to the departments seeking information of this kind. I want to know at whose instance it was that department officials have been engaged in making out tabular statements in reference to one of the members of this body. I want to know at whose instance it was that department of meshing to the partment of the standard of the departments or what purpose this information, and whether it was required in reference to all the senators or only in reference to one of the members of this body. I want to know at whose instance it was thunder or only in reference to one contemptible purpose, and willing to have t

objection to the Senator's saying that 1 did, if he wishes to say it.

The resolution went over at the expiration of the morning hour, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution to inquire into the alleged Mr. NyE, (rep.) of New, addressed the Senate. He said that the read question raised by this resolution had been already disposed of, and the debate had wandered far away from the presumble and resolution upon which it started. For a long time there had been mutterings of a purpose to disintegrate and destroy the republican party; but in the debate has varyone had taken a definite shape and had been openly the purpose had taken a definite shape and had been openly the purpose had taken a definite shape and had been openly the purpose had taken a definite shape and had been openly the purpose had taken a definite shape and had been openly the propose had taken a definite shape and had been openly the republican party; but in the debate had one of them (Mr. Sumner) and once said, in his panegyric upon Justice Story, "that no man stands in the way of another," and he hope: that nobody seemed to that Senator to stand so much in his way now as to make him do injustice to any, even the lowest official of the government. He did indeed remember that a distinguished friend of that Senator had been removed from a high office, but he hoped that that removal had nothing to do with this preamble and resolution. This attack on the administration had been arranged and worked out by the two distinculated Senators in concert, each taking a separate part. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) had framed the structure and carried it on

UP TO THE FIRST COAT OF PAINT,

movement and had declared in layor of the Missouri "filteral" movement. The Senator had dissocied the liberal platform without the control of the Missouri platform without the control of the control of

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN-I certainly say it has been dis-

ordinon, no charge of fraud that has been made has been disproves.

Mr. Freelinghuyers—I did not yield for the Senator to express his opinion that there was a discrepancy of \$1,700,000 between the report of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury; but I submit that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds), with the copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; in his hands, slicinced the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz). In his whole argument he did not rally upon that point, but contents himself with putting the bars, bald charge into his speech, without any argument in manufal.

Mr. PRELINGHUYSEN - I say that there is a distinct charge

of money I meant nothing but this: that there was a much larger sum paid by France than was received by this government the commission of Mr. Remington being known and inconsiderable in the aggregate.

Mr. Freilneitvern—then the Senator puts his charge upon a weaker ground than I supposed. I did not suppose that he would have taken that horn of the dilemma. I would have cing to the other. What is the charge now? This government sells arms to the highest bidder at, say, \$7 apiece. The purchaser then goes to France and sells them, if you please, for \$14 apiece; and then the Senator from Missouri comes here and tells us us that there is ground for suspicion of frand, because of the difference between the amount the French government pays and the amount our covernment gets for the arms.

Mr. Schurz—I do not know whether the Senator is as well acquainted with the facts as it would be desirable that he should be under the circumstances. If he were he would know that the lots of arms that were sold here were accounted for by Remington to the French government at almost exactly the same rates as to the prices per piece that they were accounted for here at the War Department, and that, therefore, if large sums of money were lost, they were not lost by flowing into the pockets of any into the pockets of any but were lost in some mysterious way, which I stated it would be one of the chiects of the investigation to find out.

Mr. Freilnightysen the harpon thing to do with the accounts of France bought arms of others besides Remington. It so chappens, also, that we have nothing to do with the accounts of France bought arms of others besides Remington. It so chappens had prever ment the secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Treasury are abandoned, Mr. Freilnychusen the accounts of the French government, I would be very happy to see that charge retracted, and I do not tail by with the accounts of the French government, I would be very happy to see that charge retracted, and I do not tail by with the accounts of t

reling these arms, the fact that the chear of relations of the right under our law to sell them would not make our case any better.

Mr. Schutz said that the observance or violation of our own laws by officers of the government did not, of course, concern Prussia, but was of very great concern to us.

Mr. FERLINGHUYSEN said that this whole matter was only a question as to whether we had violated our neutral obligations to Prussia. It was either that or nothing. Yet, other these circumstances, with no charge of fraud sustained these circumstances.

United States was called upon to inquire whether we have not seriously violated or compromised our national bonor. He submitted that

If WAS UNPARRIOTIC.

The proposed investigation was unjust. As well might the Senste appoint a committee to deprived of his seat because of the committee of the seat because the nation. The Senators of the United States were sent the nation. The Senators of the United States were sent the nation. The Senators of the United States were sent there to take care of the interests of their own people, and they were bound always to be tenderly watchful and regard of the interests of their country. The Senator from Missouri must not to surprised at the sensitiveness of Americans for the interests of their country. In listening to that Senator's address, delivered at Chicago to his fellow citizens of German birth, he (Mr. Frasinghuysen) had planily seen the chord of sympathy that vibrated between the speaker and his audience whenever the Americans had the same feeting for their own country. This was a question between Germany and America or it was nothing. The Senator would not dispute that. If he should succeed in making out his case against this country it would excite the animosity of the German-Americans, and if it would do that, must it not necessarily have the same effect upon the Germans at home and upon the German government? He did not mean that it would be the word to take advantage of this Leanily of the country it would excite the animosity of the German-Americans, and if it would be the word to have a senior of selectamination and as a near of reforming on the man that it would be to take advantage of this Leanily of the man and the senior of the forming on the secretary of the First N

than a decent regard for pushe opinion, and alronger than the Secretary of the freaming, smalaning.

In the New York Custom House. He said, suppose the facts abould be that the Collectors of the port of New York held, the law to be that, insamuch as their bondamen are liable for the safe delivery of goods, they, by the law, are entitled to

against the President if he removed an officies of a discretion which the law allows he that Mr. Collector Grunell did take the group of the discretion which the law allows he that Mr. Collector Grunell did take the group of the discretion of the

P.AIN, BRAVE MAN

t the end of the avenue, whom the people love, being the
ne that is culmable, it is the distinguished Senator from Misouri (&r. Schurz) himself. He is a legislator to the highest
ributal. To him was committed this investigation. He
ands the report. If all this difficulty has existed
ecause of a defective law, heaving so disastrous a discretion
rith the Collector, then I submit it is the legislator to whom
he subject was committed, and not the President, who is
esponsible.

responsible.

N. Schudz reminded Mr. Frelinghuysen that Collector Murphy was not removed, but resigned.

Mr. Frenchinghrysen said it was the same thing.

Mr. Schudz thought it was a very different thing.

In conclusion, Mr. Frenchinghrysen eloquently cologized the reminding nearly and President Grant. the republican party and President Grant.

At twenty minutes past four P. M., without reaching a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1872.
Under the call of States bills were introduced and referre

By Mr. KETCHUM, (rep.) of N. Y.—For the more efficient administration of the laws relating to public lands; also to ernal taxation.

By Mr. LAMPORT, (rep.) of N. Y.—To establish the North-ern Judicial district of New York.

By Mr. Shoemaker, (rep.) or Pa.—Regulating the postage

by Mr. PORTER, (rep.) of Va.—Resolutions of the Virginia Legislature in regard to the tax on tobacco and to the repayment of the cotton tax.

By Mr. PERRY, (rep.) of Ohio—To preserve the independence of the several departments of the government, and to ax the actual responsibility of appointments to office in the axis of the control o By Mr. McCornick, (rep.) of Arizona—Granting additional powers to Territorial Governors in regard to the par-

Massachuselts, came up.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., suggested its reference to the Judiciary Committee, remarking that the members on his side would not consent to have such a bill passed without

Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind., moved to lay the bill on the and Armanata, (cells) of Pa., demanded the yeas and nays. The few moments left of the morning bour were consumed in taking a vote by tellers on a motion to adjourn, and then the bill went over till next Monday.

There being much confusion and noise in the hall the SFFAKER said that no business would be transacted till order was restored, and that the condition of the House the two last afternoons was a scandal to legislation. If members would sustain the chart it would not be repeated.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass, offered a resolution referring to the Committee for the District of Columbia the question of having the locomotive railroad track removed from the front of the Capitol. Adopted.

Further bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

ENCOURAGING COMMERCE.

Front of the Capitol. Adopted.

Further bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Further bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Ry Mr. SHELLARARGER, (rep.) of Chio—For the encouragement of foreign commerce of the United States. The bill provides for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Commerce, to consist of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Fostmaster General, to enforce the observance of contracts for the promotion of commerce and as to seamen and immigrants; to collect, arrange and as to seamen and immigrants; to collect, arrange and as to seamen and immigrants; to collect, arrange and encort information and statistics concerning commerce; to provide for one line of fron steamstips to a British port, one to a port of Continental Europe, one to the West India alands and Mexico, and one to Australia. The world in the seamen and the contracts for the payment of county to these and to make contracts for the payment of county to these and other lies of steamships, the plan of bounty being on the plan suggested by the Secretary of the nouncy to these and other lines of steamships, the plan of oouncy being on the plan suggested by the Secretary of the freasury in the bill recently presented by him to the Com-nitiee on Commerce.

Also a bill to promote immigration to the United States, and for the protection of immigration.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT, (dem.) of N. Y.—Relating to pleasure

Channel.

By Mr. Buooks, (dem.) of N. Y.—To authorize the coninuance of the mail steamship service between the United
States and Cuba.

By Mr. Youne, (dem.) of Ga.—Appropriating \$250,000 for
a government building at Atlants, Ga.

Mr. Hill., (rep.) of N. J., prosented a petition of 2,244
operatives in silk manufactories of Paterson, N. J., against
the reduction of the duty on allk.

operatives in silk manufactories of Paterson, N. J., against the reduction of the duty on silk.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill extending for one year the time for proof and payment by pre-emption settlers in California. Passed.

A large number of bills for the removal of political disabilities from persons in the various Southern States were presented, and, at the suggestion of the Speaker, all were included in the one bill.

Mr. CONGER (rep.), of Mich., inquired, as the names had not been read in full, whether that of Jelferson Davis was mediated.

meladed.
Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that all citizens of the United Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., called for the year and nava. Not ordered.

Mr. Garfield's motion was then agreed to and the bill passed—18 to 18.

Mr. Farneworth, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to report a bill for clearing away the horse and car stables, car tracks and other nuisances surrounding the Capitol. Adopted. Un motion of Mr. Young a Senate bill remove disabilities from hear persons named in it was no a suspension of the rules, without being read the years and nays, which Mesars. Maybard and it manded.

In year and many, which acases sayshard and killinger de-manded.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing the requirement of stamps on packages of jellies, mustards, sauces, canned and preserved fruits, vegetables and meats, de., as commerated and taxed in schedule C of the Internal Revenue act. Passed uncer a suspension of the rules.

Mr. HORGAN, (dem.) of Ohlo, introduced a bill to substi-tute the teaching of the German language for that of the Spanish in the West Point Military Academy.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass, suggested that the bill be modi-fied to make the teaching of German additional to that of Spanish. fed to make the feaching of German additional to that of Spanish. Mr. Morgan modified the bill accordingly, and it was

passed.

THE FRENCH ARMS SALES.

Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to inquire into the sale of ordnance stores in the late French German war, with power to send for persons and papers Adopted.

Adopted.

Mr. Cox. (dem.) of N. Y., moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill reducing the duty on right iron to \$5 a ten or less.

Mr. Dawns, (rep.) of Mass., desired to make a remark.

Mr. Cox objected.

Mr. Daw sa suggested, satirically, that the Committee on Ways and Means had better be abolished entirely.

Mr. Cox said he intended no redection on the Committee on Ways and Means, but the House had voted last Mooday on other tariff matters and he now wanted a direct vote on this one.

on Ways and Means, but the House had voted last Monday on other tariff matters and he now wanted a dreet vote on this one.

Mr. L. Myers, (rep.) of Pa.—You do not like tea and coffee.

Mr. COX.—That was a Pennsylvania protection measure. I insist on a vote—on a count by division.

The SPEARER announced that the vote was 35 to 83, two-thirds in the negative.

Mr. COX demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected—yeas 74, nays 98.

Mr. KEYCHUM moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill which he reported from the Committee on Public Lands, extending the time for the compensure of the Portage Larke and Lake Superior so and the till passed. Agreed to and the till passed in the 3d of March, 1875. Agreed to and the till passed in the 3d of March, 1875. Agreed to and the till passed in the 3d of March, 1875. Agreed to and the till passed in the 3d of March, 1875. Agreed to and the till passed in the 3d of March, 1875. Tonacoo TAX.

Mr. LEACH, (dem.) of N. C., moved to suspend the rules and adopt a reconting declaring it to be the judgment of the House that the tax on manufactured tobacco should be a uniform tax of sixteen ceals a pound.

Eff. DAWES remarked that that would take \$16,007,000 out of the Treasury.

The rules were not suspended, by 80 to 68, less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

The House, at three o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole on

The mies were not suspended, by 80 to 88, less than two-thirds voting is the affirmative.

The House, at three o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole on

THE DEFICIENCY BILL;

Mr. Scofield in the chair.

Mr. GARFIELD made a statement explanatory of the bill, which appropriates about \$5,260,000. He accounted for the bill chiefly by the fact that for the first time the law requiring unexpended balances at the end of each year to be covered into the Treasury went into effect on the lat of July, 1871.

Mr. Brooks, of N. N., took the opportunity, by opposing the Pediciency bill, to speak of the coalition in the House between the representatives of the from interest and a portion of the demogratic side of the House. He sent to the Cierk's deak and had read a petition which, he said, was one of the sport in the property of the said in the speak of the House, he was a partial papetition from the wool manufacturers of New Ergland, praying for the removal of the
and on bituminous coal, sait, iron and lumber required for machinery, and promising in that event that they will not only not ask protection for woolien manufactures, but will raise the wages of their workmen. If there was to be any discrimination he was in favor of relieving the wool manufacturers of New England.

The petition is signed by the representatives of the following mils:—Delaware Woolien Company, Hackstone, Mass.; ivans, Seagrave & Co., and Needham, Mason & Co., of Blackstone, Mass.; beliaber & Hackstafn, of Conway, Mass.;

John C. Scott, Lippitt Woolien Oo., of Woonsocket, R. 1.; William Pinkingo, of Providence; the Stillwater Woolien Mill, Owen & Clark, Pierce & Paine, James Hartley & Co., of San Francisco; Fred. W. Whipple, william D. Davis & Co., of Underson, James Legg & Co., Mapieville, K. 1.; the clienciale Manufacturing Company, of Mongran, E. 1.; F. R. White & Co., of Chepachet, R. 1.; J. D. Nichols & Son, Mchegan, R. 1.; Ham's Woolien Company, of Providence, R. 1.; Ham's Woolien Company, of Providence, R. 1.; Ham's Woolien Company,

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Herald's Erie Bombshell Falling at Albany.

GOULD'S HOSTS COMPLETELY ROUTED

Calculating Lobbyists and Wining Petitioners Off Like Flying Dutchmen.

THE CLASSIFICATION ACT DOOMED

O'Brien's Bill Causing a General Bailroad Panic.

The Great Eric Drama Nearly "Played Out"-Attempt to Have the Directors Installed by a Regular Election.

THE GAS QUESTION MOOTED.

ALBANY, Feb. 26, 1872. The expose in the HERALD this morning of the ways and means resorted to by the "Eric Ring" has created much excitement, and has caused quite a flutter among the aiders and abettors of Erie and the members of the Eric Ring, who were stationed here to capture and cajole members of ine Legislature as they arrived at the capital from their homes. All day yesterday and to-day they were industriously working to have action on the Classification bill delayed. Shortly after the arrival of the HERALD with the bombshell on their Ring they disappeared in great haste. Previous to their departure, however, they succeeded in distributing a large number of these bogus pathetic appeals against legislative interference, and to-night they were poured in upon the Legislature. To-morrow O'Brien's bill for the

REPEAL OF THE CLASSIFICATION ACT and providing for an election for directors in June will be again argued before the Judiciary Committee n the Senate. Ex-senator Hale will continue the argument commenced by him at the last meeting of the committee, in the course of when he plainly demonstrated, by lacts and figures taken from the sworn report of the Eric Company, that the officers were guilty of gross fraud and perjury, not only in their dealings with the stockholders, but also in their duty under the statue to the state government. ERIE IN A BAD STRAIT.

ment.

On Wednesday the repeal bill will be again considered before the Kaliroad Committee of the Assembly. Erre is certainly in a bad strait, and, lest there should be any failure in the work of repeal, AIT. Husted to high introduced a bill to repeal capter slo of the Laws of 1863, relative to the New York Central and Hudson and Hartem and Erre Railroad corporations. This, it will be remembered, is the General Classification act, and Mr. Husted is the only member of the present House who, in 1863, voted against the Classification act. He says he will watch its progress carefully.

The GAS QUESTION IN NEW YORK.

Among the matters which occupied the attention of the Assembly to-night was Mr. Moniton's gas bill, which provides that a company furnishing gas of less than fourteen candle power shall be made to a fine of from five hundred to one thousand dollars. It was amended so as to provide that no company shall exact a deposit from persons applying for gas, and prohibits companies exacting from applicants payment of arrears of any previous occupant of the premises. Fields pointed out a violation of the constitution in the act, as it provided for the appointment of an inspector. This will be gratifying news to the gas monopolists, as, if freids proves to be correct, the effect will be to kill the bill providing for a Board of inspectors, as published exclusively in the Herald a few onlys since.

Mr. Moutton presented petitions from residents of

the Herald a few onlys since.

SINK THE TRACK.

Mr. Moulton presented petitions from residents of the Fouria avenue in relation to the ranning of trains on the avenue above Forty-second street, and asking for legislation to compet the companies to SIDE THE TRACK.
STEAM CAR TRAFFIC IN THE CITY.

sink the track.

Steam car traffic in the city.

In connection with this subject, and in reply to a resolution of the senate, the new Haven Company reported that they run on an average fourteen passenger, one misk and three freight trains daily each way, at a rate of about sixteen miles per hour for passenger trains and thirteen for freight trains; that since January, 1871, there have been lifteen accidents on their line or by their trains within the city limits and six deaths. The Eric, Hudson and Hariem roads have not replied to the resolution.

SELLING LEAF TOBACCO.

Mr. Cook introduced a bill, in answer to appeals from several of his constituents, that lent touaccomist developed 10 his constituents, that lent touaccomist developed 2014, as marked, in the buts.

A LONG-SEEDED REPORM.

Mr. Mackay prepared a bill which is to compel the Coroners in New York to place all property or effects jound on the bodies of deceased persons in the hands of the Public Administrator and his a list of such articles with the Surregate, thus creating a conck system in quarters where it has Jong been

needed.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was occupied chiefly in the consideration of local and generally namportant bills in Committee of the Whole. The bill to amend the Military Code, by striking out the word "white," was passed with but one vote (Mr. Lord's) against it. In explaining his vote he said he did not see how a white man count be enrolled under the act if the amendment passed.

The vote on the Seventy's Charter will not be taken until the investigating Committee's return. Wheeler, Solomon, Hoe, Stewart and Watcous are here on benau of the Seventy, and are quite sangine about the passage of the charter.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate this evening politions were presented again interference with the Eric Railway; also in favor of usi the fees of notaries, and to regulate the business of infe

surance companies.

THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The New Haven Railroal Company transmitted an answer to inquiries ordered by the Scenate.

In Le Introduced:

The following bills were introduced:

To widen Nassau street from Fulton to Ann street, New York. It widens it her feet on the west side.

To incorporate the floard of home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

To fix fees of indicates for protesting commercial paper, faing the fees at \$1.50.

To ament the churcher of the Sackett Street Railway Company of Brooklyn.

For relief of certain religious societies in the county of Kings.

To provide for the transfer of deeds on record in the County Clerks' offices to the edice of the fee; ister.

To conum and make valid the title of the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's church, in the city of New York, to certain real estate occapied by it,

Effl.ts PassEc to A Third Reading.

Relating to the fining, signing and scaling bils of exceptions in criminal cases.

To amend the milital law by striking out the word "white," so as to make negroes liable to do minitary duty.

The bil authorizant the Harterm and New York Navigation Company to issue bonds was ordered to a third reading.

Assembly.

Assembly.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Feb. 26, 1872.

The House reassembled at half-pair seven F. M.

COMMUNITATION FROM COMPTROLLER GREEN.

A communication was received from the Comptroler of the city of New York, in reply to a resolution of the House on the 28th of January, giving a list of assessments vacated.

By Mr. HUSTFD—To repeal the Krie Classification acts.

By Mr. JACOUSS—TO authorize the Commissioners to construct sleewakes in the town of New Lous.

By Mr. WHITERED. To prevent double taxation by exempting tonds and mortrages from taxation.

By Mr. POLEN—TO incorporate the Freezo Panters' Benevolent Society of New York.

By Mr. MORIFS—Froriding for the confinement of female drunkards and disorderly persons in Brooklyn in the House of the Good Shaphers.

By Mr. COOK—For regulate the sale of leaf tobaces.

By Mr. COOK—For regulate the sale of leaf tobaces.

By Mr. In a D. Brown—To prought the appropriation of public money or property in all of Sectional Institutions.

public money or property in aid of Sectarian institutions.

OENERAL ORDERS.

The House in committee disposed of the following bills, as Making provision for the payment of officers of the last House for services performed at the organization of the House.

Making provision to the hardeness of Contact Making provision of the House.

A discussion arves open the matter of persons presenting themselves here at the opening of each session because they were officer at the opening of each session because they were officers as the opening of each session because they were officers that the presents of the presents of the session because they were officers with that last year there were 288 employes to this House, which was composed of only 128 members, lie admitted that this ercessive number of officials was not chargeable to either party solely. Both had been guilty of telerating it, but the time had come for a stop being put to it. Progress was mally reported on the oill.

The same committee took up the bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of gas. After considerable discussion and the adoption of several amendments, among them one by Mr. Mossely making it unlawful to charge rent as a deposit for meters or to refuse to supply gas on account of the nonpayment of previous bills by former consumers.

The committee rose and reported process, with a view to sending the oill to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures to be perfected, and it was so referred.

THE MANILATAN ACCOMMODATION COMPANY.

The bill to incorporate the Manhatin Accommodation Company was ordered to a third reading.